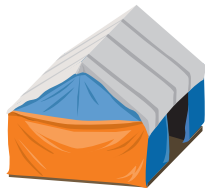


SHELTER IN HAITI

188,383 DESTROYED OR SERIOUSLY DAMAGED HOUSES IN HAITI

1.5 MILLION PEOPLE NEED SHELTER ASSISTANCE



EMERGENCY SHELTER consists primarily of tarpaulins and fixings such as ropes, nails, a hammer etc. Tents can also be used for emergency shelter but, because they are less versatile than tarps, their use is limited. Emergency shelter can be distributed quickly but offers only limited protection against heavy rains.



TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS are simple timber or steel frame structures that provide better protection, more privacy and more space. Transitional shelters will often have a concrete foundation and can last years. Once people have found permanent homes, transitional shelters can be put to other uses. They take longer to build but can be dismantled and moved if necessary.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS

AS OF 6/25/10

MEMBERS OF THE SHELTER AND NON-FOOD-ITEMS CLUSTER have delivered vital aid to the estimated 1.5 million people who were directly affected by the earthquake. Despite a destroyed port, a severely damaged airport and a lack of infrastructure, cluster members reached an average of 100,000 people per week in the first four months of the response operation. Each family received two tarpaulins or one tent.

TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS

Today, shelter cluster agencies are increasingly focusing on transitional shelters. These are simple structures that provide better protection than tents or tarps but take longer to build.

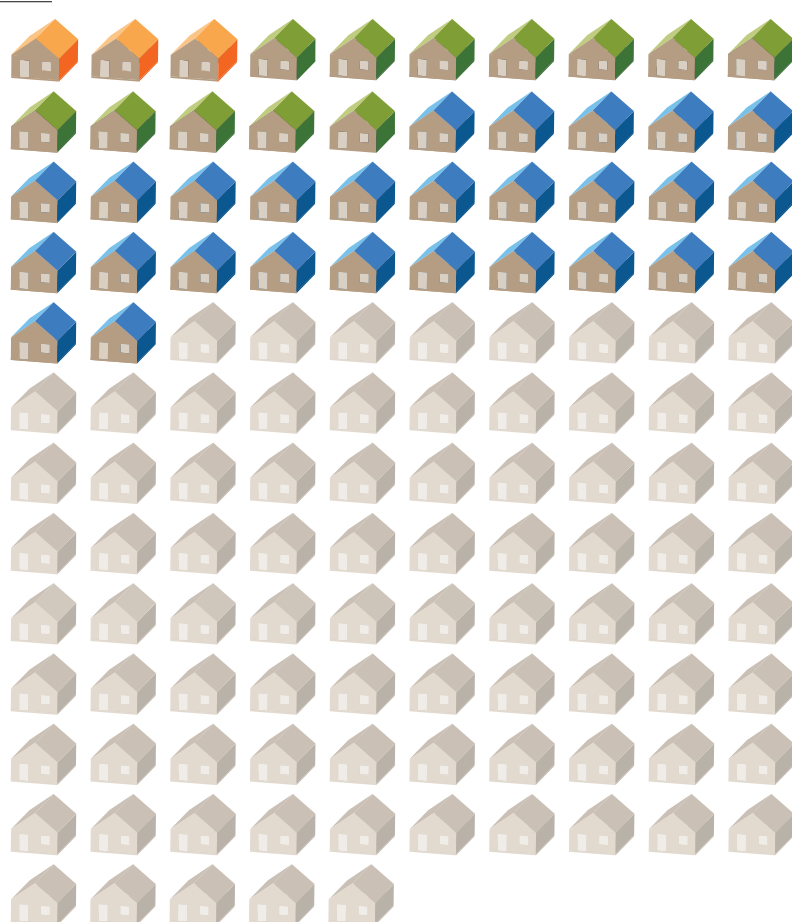


OF TOTAL
125,000
PLANNED

3,264
COMPLETED

12,175
IN COUNTRY

27,214
IN PIPELINE

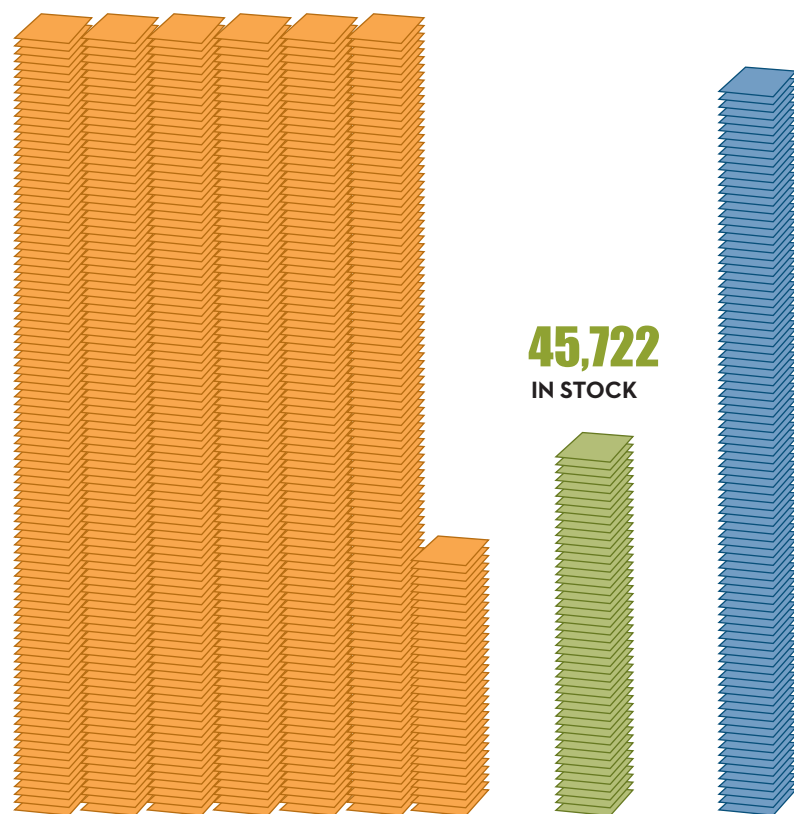


HEAVY DUTY TARPULINS

633,052
DISTRIBUTED



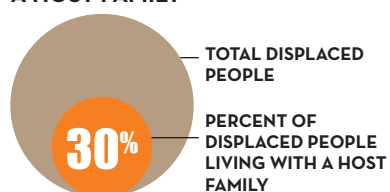
93,287
ON THE WAY



HOST FAMILIES



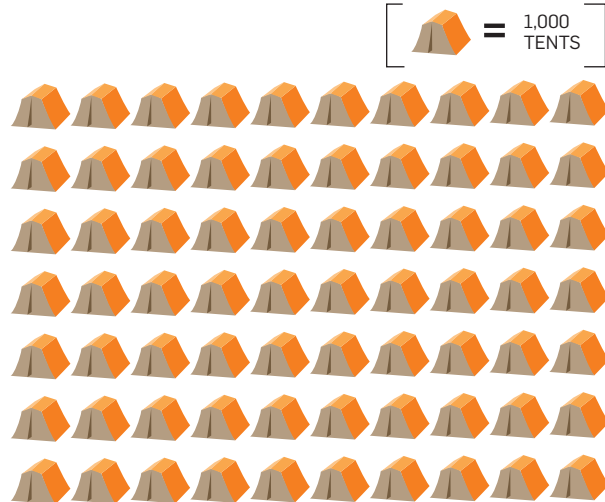
500,000-600,000
PEOPLE LIVING WITH A HOST FAMILY



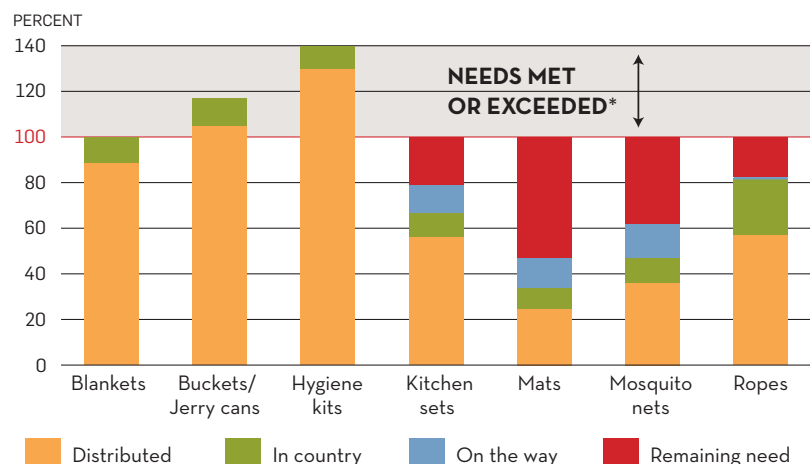
TENTS

70,279
DISTRIBUTED

Tents are less versatile, need more space and do not last as long as tarpaulins. For that reason fewer tents than tarps were distributed.



HOUSEHOLD NFI'S COVERAGE AND GAP



*Needs are often exceeded because items are lost or destroyed by weather or used up.

THE CHALLENGES

Because most people were renters or squatters and don't own land, all aspects of shelter are very complicated. All steps have to be agreed with the tenant and the land owner.



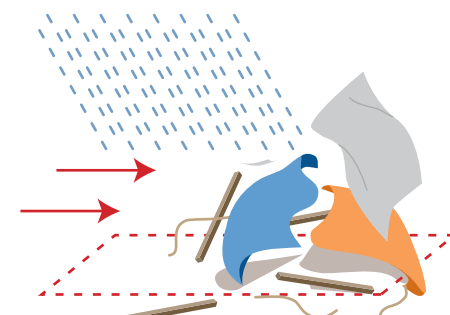
1 OWNERSHIP OF LAND IS OFTEN UNCLEAR BUT OWNERS HAVE TO GIVE PERMISSION BEFORE ANY WORK CAN BE DONE.



2 SITES ARE BLOCKED BY DEBRIS. EVEN WITH HEAVY EQUIPMENT IT WILL TAKE YEARS TO REMOVE IT.



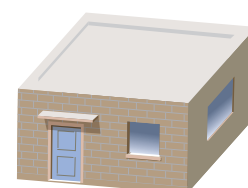
3 MANY ROADS ARE TOO NARROW FOR HEAVY EQUIPMENT. MULTI-FAMILY BUILDINGS CANNOT BE EASILY REPLACED.



4 HURRICANE SEASON: EMERGENCY SHELTERS CAN BE DESTROYED BY HEAVY WIND AND RAIN.

THE WAY FORWARD

The provision of transitional shelters is gaining momentum, particularly in rural areas where more land is available. It is essential that the identification of additional, safe relocation sites, debris removal and the required planning processes are urgently addressed by the authorities to enable the large scale construction of transitional shelters and ultimately the provision of permanent housing solutions.



EMERGENCY SHELTER → TRANSITIONAL SHELTER → PERMANENT SHELTER